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THURSDAY, March 21, 1895.

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Black Satin Damas,
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showy patterns, heavy and lus-
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20c Gingham at 12 1-2c.
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WHEELING, W. VA.

THE WEST VIRGINIANS

Who Went to Washington to Bar-
gain With Green Goods Men

NOW ARE LANGUISHING IN JAIL

And Will Remain There for Six
Months—One of Them a County
Commissioner of Braxton County.
A Fairmont Man Mixed Up in the
Case—Ira Greathouse and J. O.
Wheeler in an Unavoidable Flight.WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The
two West Virginians, one of them an
official of Braxton county, whose arrest
was noted a few days ago, were sen-
tenced to jail here yesterday for six
months for carrying concealed weapons.
The trouble they are in grew out of
their coming to the national capital to
purchase "green goods" or counterfeit
money. Ira Greathouse and J. O.
Wheeler, of Hager, Braxton county, are
their names. The case was an interest-
ing one and attracted considerable at-
tention. Greathouse and Wheeler hav-
ing claimed that they came here armed
in order to protect themselves from the
sharpers they expected to deal with.There was a large audience in Judge
Miller's court, and many who could not
get in the court room, applied for ad-
mission, as they were anxious to hear
the trial of the cases involving the
charges of concealed weapons and sus-
picion against some of the parties to
the alleged "green-goods" game. The
men known as Alexander P. Hill and
John R. Hickman, alias "Sponser,"
were in the dock, while the West Vir-
ginians, Ira Greathouse and J. O.
Wheeler, occupied seats in the audience,
having been released from custody on
collateral.Presenting Attorney Mullowny first
called the case of Alexander P. Hill,
and Lawyer Sillers, who represented
him, entered a plea of not guilty.
Policemen Mondenhill and Kimmell
were present to tell of the arrest with-
out going into detail concerning the
"green goods" game. The pistol was
shown, as were the cartridges. When
taken from him the pistol was not
loaded, but he had a round of cartridges
in his pocket. The pistol was a centre-
fire weapon, while he had rim-fire
cartridges.The prisoner, a good-natured looking
man, who weighs fully 200 pounds, and
who has the scar of a pistol shot wound
in his arm, got on the stand to say
something in his own behalf. He
seemed very much worried, and an-
swered only such questions as his
counsel told him to answer, showing
that he had something he desired to
hide. But he was frank enough to ad-
mit that he came here in relation to the
"green goods" business, although he
claimed that he came to see and hear
of the game and not to operate it."I wanted to see the 'green goods,'" he
said, "and did not intend to buy any,
as I had no money."The pistol, he said, he bought in a
store either in Washington or George-
town, he did not exactly know which,
as this is his first visit here, and he is
not acquainted with locations.
"Where do you live?" he was asked.
"Fairmont, West Virginia," he an-
swered."How large a place is Fairmont?"
"I don't know."
"Don't know what the population is?"
"No, sir.""Who is the postmaster?" Mr. Mul-
lowny asked.

"Lonnie Carr, I think."

"Why did you come here?"

"I came here to see a 'green goods' man."

Mr. Mullowny here produced a letter
taken from the prisoner, which pur-
ported to have been written by a man
named Boyd, and addressed to another
member of the same family. This let-
ter contained information about the
issue of \$35,000 worth of "green goods."
The prisoner was asked about the let-
ter, and he said it was given to him by
a man whom he supposed was one of
the Boyds.By direction of his counsel, the de-
fendant declined to answer several ques-
tions.Counsel then attacked the proof,
claiming that the weapon, being un-
loaded, did not come within the provi-
sions of the law, and he also claimed
that the information was defective, in
that it charged a pistol and not a re-
volver.

THE CHARGE.

These exceptions were promptly over-
ruled, and after argument Judge Miller
proceeded to charge the jury. In his
charge the judge read the law and
dwelt upon the fact that the absence of
cartridges in the weapon did not affect
the case. There was only one excep-
tion under the law which he might
claim, and that was the provision allow-
ing the carrying of a weapon di-
rectly after its purchase as a matter of
merchandise. And the court told the
jury that if they found from the
proof that such were the facts in the
case they should acquit.It took the jury just about one min-
ute to reach the conclusion that the
defendant was guilty as charged, and
counsel gave notice of a motion for a
new trial.Mr. Mullowny next called the case of
Hickman, and the weapon charged in
the information was a blackjack or
slungshot.In opening the case, however, the
prosecuting officer exhibited two of the
weapons charged and also a pistol. One
of the blackjacks was filled with cotton
and the other with shot.Mr. Greathouse was the first witness
called and he told of his visit here in
connection with the "green goods"
game, as heretofore published, and then
went on to detail the movements of the
quartette while in this city. The "green
goods" question was first suggested by
the defendant Hickman, and in answer
to Judge Miller's question he said he
came here with the understanding that
he was to get \$7,000 for \$500. He under-
stood that the \$7,000 was to be in good
money. One night he said Hickman
had \$500 of his money."Did you come here for the purpose
of doing up the 'green-goods' man?"
Mr. Sillers asked the witness."That doesn't make any difference,"
was the West Virginian's response."Are you a county commissioner of
Braxton county?"

"I am."

"And have something to do with the
financial condition of the county," re-
marked counsel. "I suppose times must
be hard up there."

FILLED WITH COTTON.

The hotel clerk at the Hotel Slater
was called and he said he saw in Hick-
man's pocket what appeared to be a
slungshot.Policemen Mondenhill and Kimmell
were called and he testified that when he arrested Hick-man he found in his pocket the cotton-
filled slungshot.The dangerous character of the al-
leged weapon was discussed, and the
officer said he thought it was used as a
blind, and it is not properly a slung-
shot.Mr. Mullowny attempted to show that
the alleged weapon might be used with
sland-bag effect, but Lawyer Sillers said
it was no such weapon, and he said no
one could be injured with it."I would like to know something of
the use of this thing," said Judge
Miller."It will knock a man down," said Mr.
Mullowny."That's absurd," said Lawyer Sillers,
"I think the man had it at home for his
children to play with."Mr. Mullowny said he would call wit-
nesses to give evidence as to the nature
and uses of the alleged weapon and the
court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the witness Greathouse
was recalled, and Judge Miller informed
him that he had not told the one-
fifteenth part of the facts in the case,
and asked him for the whole story. He
then started out and repeated that he
expected to get \$7,000 in good money
from the "green goods" men, and after
telling his story in brief he came down
to the question of weapons. On this
he had very little to say.It was explained that there was a
charge of concealed weapons against him,
and the court advised him that he
would not have to answer anything that
would criminate himself.When J. O. Wheeler was next called
he made an open statement of the whole
affair and attempted to conceal nothing."I came here to buy 'green goods,'" he
answered.

"Money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good money?"

"Oh, yes."

Witness then explained that he in-
tended that there should be no changing
of satchels, and if he once got the \$7,000
in his possession he intended to hold
on to it.When questioned by the court he
said he now believed that Hickman in-
tended to use the padded leather on the
"green-goods" man should it become
necessary to fight.Judge Miller taking in the situation
asked: "Then you believe Hickman
was going to deceive you?"

"Yes, sir, that's what I think now."

ALL BE EXPECTED.

"What brought you here?"

"They wanted me to come along," he
answered, "and I came. I wanted to
see the town anyhow."Witness explained that Hickman had
shown him a genuine blackjack, and
said he was going to "stand off" the
"green goods" men with it.He denied that he had ever been out
on such an expedition before.Hickman, he said, had shown him
the shot-filled weapons at both the
Howard House and Hotel Slater.

"Have you been up the road?"

Wheeler was asked.

"I have," was his answer.

"For what?"

"Shooting with intent to kill."

"Where was that?"

"In Columbus, Ohio."

"Was the man at whom you shot a
policeman?"

"He was."

"Are you not sure?" Mr. Sillers asked.

"Sure," echoed Wheeler, "not a bit
of it. The thing turned out just as I
thought it would. I've had my trip to
Washington, or nearly all of it, and
that's about all I expected."

CASE CLOSED.

Witness said that he once saw the
prisoner have the heavy blackjack in
his pocket while on the street.Witness Greathouse was recalled and
examined, but nothing new was elicited,
and the government's case was closed.Under the testimony of Wheeler, the
court excluded the "dummy" from the
case, and the government relied upon
the proof given by Wheeler concerning
the dangerous weapon.The defense had no evidence to offer,
but counsel argued the case.Wheeler and Greathouse were then
arraigned for concealed weapons. The
former was charged with having had a
pistol, and it was charged, was armed
with a blackjack. When arraigned,
they pleaded guilty, and explained how
and why they were armed.They were sentenced to jail each for
six months.The jury acquitted Hickman, and the
judge expressed quite emphatically his
disapproval of the verdict. He instructed
the district attorney to investigate
the cases of Hill and Hickman to see if
they could not be prosecuted on a
charge of conspiracy.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The New Party and Its Platform—A Cor-
respondent Submits Some Practical
Views.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir—And so, Mr. Editor, we are to
have a new party, organized with "the
money question as the indisputably
dominant issue in the United States—
the issue between the gold standard,
gold bonds and bank currency, on the
one side, and the bi-metallic standard,
no bonds and government currency, on
the other;" pledged to "the unrestricted
coinage, by the United States independ-
ent of any foreign power, of both gold
and silver into standard money, at the
ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact
equality—the silver coin to be full legal
tender, equal with gold, for all debts
and dues, public and private;" and that
"all currency (paper) intended to circu-
late as money should be issued and its
volume controlled by the general govern-
ment only, and should be legal tender."First—The term, "A bi-metallic stand-
ard," as used with respect to coinage
and currency, means (if it means any-
thing) that the unit value of the two
metals used shall be and continue in-
trinsically equal, but this new party de-
clares that 60 cents worth of silver shall
be upon "terms of exact equality" with
100 cents worth of gold. At the present
price of silver, the ratio, to bring the
two metals upon an "equality," would
be about 20-2-3 to 1. The saving clause
in the platform of the new party is that
"the silver coin shall be full legal ten-
der, equal with gold, for all debts and
dues, public and private." But how
about the purchasing power? They do
not—cannot—guarantee us that the
purchasing power of 60 cents worth of
silver shall be equal to the purchasing
power of 100 cents worth of gold, if the
responsibility of the government to
maintain their equality ceases with the
coinage.I will not, in this paper, discuss the
effect of the free and unlimited coinage
of silver, at any ratio, by the United
States alone, with the intimate com-
mercial relations existing between us and
all the important nations of the world.
Nothing keeps the purchasing power of
the standard silver dollar today, and
among ourselves, at par with that of the
gold dollar, but the policy—amounting
to a pledge—of the government to main-
tain its equality; and we have recently
experienced the strain upon the govern-
ment to do this; weakened, as it has
been during this administration by un-wise, and lack of necessary legislation,
resulting in disaster to the treasury and
an increase in the public debt of \$102-
000,000 in two years, and more to come.
With the fluctuations in the prices of
the precious metals—especially silver—
there can be no bi-metallic standard
apart from governmental obligation to
maintain it. Remove this obligation,
and if silver to the value of a gold dollar
were put into the silver to-day, and to-
morrow it were worth five cents less, it
would lose five cents of its purchasing
power, and we would be on a gold
standard with silver at 5 per cent dis-
count, or on a silver standard with gold at
5 per cent premium; and if worth 5
cents more, we would be on a gold
standard with silver at 5 per cent pre-
mium, or upon a silver standard with
gold at 5 per cent discount.The standard silver dollar is now "full
legal tender, equal with gold for all
debts and dues, public and private,"
and also has the same purchasing
power, at the ratio of 16 to 1, a bi-
metallic standard "maintained by this gov-
ernment independent of any foreign
power," but at a startling fearful risk to
the treasury and cost to the taxpayers
of the country. Are we not now near
enough to the danger line?Second—But this new party proposes
to go much further than this, and would
have "all currency (paper) intended to
circulate as money issued, and its
volume controlled by the general gov-
ernment, and it should be legal tender." If
this means any change from the
character of the paper now in use, it can
mean nothing else or less than fiat
money—that the paper be irredeemable
—stamped "This is a Dollar," instead of
(as now) "The United States will pay
one dollar on demand," &c. If the notes
are to be promises to pay, they must be
redeemable in gold, or in silver kept at
par with gold by being redeemable,
itself in gold, as at present. It was
estimated upon the passage of the re-
sumption act that a gold reserve of
\$100,000,000 in the treasury would be re-
quired to keep \$342,000,000 greenbacks
at par. We have now about \$1,200,000-
000 of paper currency in the country,
and if this be all changed into green-
backs, at the rates above stated, it
would require a gold reserve in the
treasury of \$350,000,000.But I think it is very evident that the
new party does not propose to make its
paper currency redeemable in anything,
and yet to make it "full legal tender." The
greenbacks were originally issued
as promises to be paid in gold. But
with the resources of the country be-
hind this pledge of the government, a
greenback dollar in 1864 had the pur-
chasing power of only 35 cents, only be-
cause the treasury had temporarily sus-
pended specie payments, or was under
protest. Now, Mr. Editor, I will give
you readers this question in proportion
to work out: If 100 cents in greenbacks
payable in gold fell, on account of the
treasury being temporarily under protest,
to 35 cents, what would be the pur-
chasing power of a bit of paper upon
which the government should print:
"This is a Dollar?" Can anyone work
out any other answer than a very small
one? If so I would like to see the solution.G. R. L.
Buchanan, W. Va., March 19, 1895.

FROM JAPAN

The Emperor to Leave Hiroshima—Prince
Komatsu at Port Arthur.YOKOHAMA, March 20.—The emperor
will shortly leave Hiroshima for Kioto
on the Island of Honshu. He will not
return to Hiroshima.The gunboat Tatsuta, which was de-
tained at Aden while on her way here
by order of the British government, has
arrived at this port.The Japanese torpedo gunboat Tatsuta,
according to a despatch from Aden
on August 28 last, was detained there
by order of the British foreign office
under the foreign enlistment act, be-
cause her captain and crew were British
subjects. Moreover the crew in view of
the neutrality laws refused to do duty.The Tatsuta left Shields, England, on
July 31 for Yokohama. She was built
by the Armstrongs at Elswick and was
launched on April 6 last. She is of 575
tons register and has a speed of 21
knots.Prince Komatsu, the commander-in-
chief of the Japanese armies, is going to
establish his headquarters at Port
Arthur.

Pat Crowe Shoots a Detective.

DENVER, Col., March 20.—Pat Crowe,
the famous train robber, jail breaker
and diamond thief, shot and fatally
wounded Detective Albert Moore last
night, and made his escape. The offi-
cers had located Crowe and two compan-
ions in a room at 1202 Lawrence street.They wanted the men for several bur-
glaries in the city. The arrest was made
and the three prisoners had been handcuffed
together. On the way to the pa-
trol box, Crowe slipped his handcuffs
and drawing a revolver began firing at
the officers. The fire was returned and
it is thought that Crowe was slightly
injured. Moore was struck in the groin
and cannot live. Crowe is known by al-
most the country over. One of his
crimes was the robbery of a train at
Ottumwa, Ia.

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FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT
Office Rooms in the Kelly Building, Open
House corner.FOR RENT—TWO FIVE ROOM
houses, Nineteenth street. Inquire at 109
Nineteenth street.FOR RENT—CHEAP ROOMS FOR
rent at head of Twelfth street. Apply to A.
RICHARDS, 1717 1/2 High street.FOR RENT—THAT ELEGANT
store room, No. 1401 Main street, now oc-
cupied by House & Hermann. Has good ele-
vator service and fire proof vault in office.
Possession given April 1, 1895. Apply to HENRY
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ble dwelling. Also suitable for a doctor or den-
tist's office.JAMES L. HAWLEY,
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FOR RENT.

That large two-story brick dwelling, No. 100
South Front street, Island. A most desirable
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25 shares Warwick Cotton Company.

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Store room in Peabody Building.

Office rooms in Peabody Building.

Steam heat, elevator and all modern con-
veniences. Terms reasonable.PEABODY INSURANCE CO.,
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room, also one large elegant hall,
first floor entrance. Until perma-
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in the city. For terms, etc., apply at
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SHOES!

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Late Shapes for Ladies—

BOOTS "TOKIO,"

and LOW SHOES "THILBY,"

and "SANDEHSON."

Late Shapes for Gentlemen—

BLACK "BOSTON" (correct, of course),

and "TANAND" (that stuff),

and "PRINCE" (quite swell).

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We have the price for any pocketbook.

Gentlemen's highest Grade

PATENT LEATHERS.

Always \$5.00 the pair. Right shapes.

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